

The Man Who Did

Twenty odd years ago a young man came out of the east and located in Nebraska. This west looked good to him—likewise the people—so he started a home and a business, both in a small way. He found that he could live all right, but the prospects for getting rich kept just a little in advance of his most strenuous endeavors and so he sat down one day and made a few careful calculations. His figures seemed to indicate that as long as life and health remained to him, everything would go all right, but in case of any unusual happening he might need help. And it came to pass that he took out an endorsement policy in a good, strong life company. This premium made him business some years, but during the period that policy was just a little the best security he had, and it carried him over. He matured it not many days ago, took part cash and the remainder in a paid-up life policy, and he lives on East street today. His family is provided for—has been provided for many times these twenty years last past—and he isn't losing any sleep over it now.

That policy was written by the Equitable Life Assurance Society—there are several thousand similar cases in these United States—and is backed by an immense amount of invested assets and a surplus of over \$60,000,000. All kinds of policies for all kinds of people—investment and protection combined. Think it over—you can hardly do better than "the man who did."

The Equitable "Strongest in the World." H. D. NEELY, Manager for Nebraska, 206-8 Bue Bldg., Omaha.

Depressed? TRY MARIANI (MARIANI WINE)

WORLD FAMOUS TONIC.

Mariani Wine is a tonic prepared upon truly scientific principles. It is safe and beneficial as well as agreeable. Mariani Wine has more than 8,000 written endorsements from leading physicians in all parts of the world. Mariani Wine gives power to the brain, strength and elasticity to the muscles and richness to the blood. It is a promoter of good health and longevity. Makes the old young; keeps the young strong. Mariani Wine is especially recommended for General Debility, Overwork, Weakness from whatever causes, Profound Depression, Exhaustion, Throat and Lung Diseases, Consumption and Malaria. It is a difficult tonic for the aged, but it is Mariani Wine is invaluable for overworked men, delicate women and sickly children. It stimulates, strengthens and sustains the system and braces the body and brain. It combats Malaria and La Grippe. May be used with chilled ice or in soda water. Sold by all druggists. Beware of imitations.

Read this from an Old Soldier

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 13, 1900. CHAMBER CHEMICAL CO., Albany, N. Y. During the war I contracted a severe case of Kidney Trouble, and upon my return home I employed some of the best doctors in the country, but failed to get anything but temporary relief. One year ago I began taking the Chamber's Kidney Remedy, and before taking one bottle I was satisfied I was getting better. After taking six bottles I was cured and have never had a return of my trouble. Am a well man, and feel at least twenty years younger. You are at liberty to publish this statement, as I am anxious to bring this medicine to the attention of all old soldiers whom I know are affected with kidney trouble. GEO. HYDE, 1818 Chicago St., Omaha.

FREE SAMPLE FOR ALL.

If you will send your address to the Chamber Chemical Co., Albany, N. Y., they will send you a sample bottle, free.

Gramer Chemical Company, Albany, N. Y.

Fine Vehicles



Low Prices.

Good combination, wh? BUCKEYE and WOODHULL grades—the world's best. We can suit you.

KINGMAN IMPLEMENT CO., 10TH AND FARNAM STS., Omaha.

LADIES SAFE REMEDY

APIOLINE (CHOPOTEAU)

Superior to Aspirin, Tansy, Peppermint or Sassafras. Sure Relief of Pain and Irregularities Peculiar to the Sex. Apioline Capsules for three months, cost \$1. Druggist on P. O. Box 2811, New York.

TEACHERS TAKE A STAND

National Association Closes Meeting with Declaration of Principles.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION PARTICULARIZED

It is Declared to Afford the State Its Most Serious Problem—More Departmental Elections Are Held.

DETROIT, July 13.—The National Educational association at the last session of its fortieth annual convention adopted a declaration of principles declaring that the problem of elementary education is the most important one with which the state must deal. The work of the bureau of education under Commissioner William T. Harris was endorsed and the association declared that its powers should be extended so that it should have jurisdiction over educational matters in all our new possessions. Compulsory educational laws and the consolidation of rural schools were endorsed and state support of institutions for the training of teachers is recommended. The last session was devoted to music. Thomas Whitney Surritte of New York read a paper on "The Relation of Music to Life," and Miss Anna Otten of New York and F. L. Abel of Detroit assisting Mr. Surritte with illustrations on the violin and cello respectively.

The National Educational association, now holding its fortieth annual meeting in the city of Detroit and representing the teachers and friends of education throughout the country, makes the following statement of principles:

Statement of Principles.

1. The problem of elementary education is the most important problem with which the state must deal. The progress and happiness of a people are in direct ratio to the quality of education. A free people must be developed by free schools. History records that the stability of a nation depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the individuals composing the nation. To provide for the universal education of youth is the duty of every state in the union. All the residents of the territory under the direct control of the general government, including the Indian territory, Alaska and our new possessions, must receive the benefits of free education at the hands of the government. We note with satisfaction the steps that have been taken by the present administration to extend the influence of American free schools within reach of all the peoples under our flag.

2. We reiterate the statement that the public school should be the center of the educational life of the community in which it is located. Especially should this be true in rural districts. Here should be found the public library, the public museum, the educational extension courses should draw the old and the young; here may literary and social meetings be held which will tend to uplift the mental, social and spiritual life of the people.

3. The subjects which should properly be taught in elementary schools include those which bear upon the child's physical and ethical nature of the child, as well as its purely intellectual nature.

4. Education will not be wholly free until every grade of school from the kindergarten to and including the university shall open its doors to every boy and girl of our country.

5. The men of wealth in making large donations to institutions of learning is to be strongly commended and encouraged. It is to be borne in mind that popular education rests upon the people and should look to them for its support.

6. The public school system of a state should be under the control of the state and including the university and all private institutions should endeavor to work in harmony with the public schools. The state should so far as its special purposes will permit them.

7. Legislation with respect to public education should not wait for public sentiment. It should lead public sentiment when necessary. Experience teaches that what people are compelled by law to do with respect to education they will do with respect to compulsion, but that they usually are slow to demand reforms which involve increased taxation. School legislation should therefore be under the general direction of educational experts.

8. The National Educational association realizes that the child has the same right to be protected by law from ignorance as from abuse, neglect and punishment. The child should be given the same right to be protected by law from ignorance as from abuse, neglect and punishment. The child should be given the same right to be protected by law from ignorance as from abuse, neglect and punishment.

9. While many cities have at least partly solved the problem of the child, the most serious problem is almost wholly unsolved. Close, constant, expert supervision of the child by the city and country is imperatively demanded, not only on account of the large number of children who are dependent upon the state for their support, but also on account of the supreme importance of teachers for the work and the preparation on the part of the teachers.

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12. We believe that the standards for school architecture, including the proper seating, heating, lighting, ventilation and other details, should be as definite as the standards for teaching. The standards should be definite and other proportions of the school buildings, as well as the size and character of school grounds.

Last Day's Program.

"Higher Education" was the topic of the morning, papers being read by President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University, Cleveland; Robert B. Fulton, president of the University of Mississippi; Hon. William T. Harris, national commissioner of education. President Thwing, who was the first speaker, discussed "The Functions of a University in a Popular Democracy."

President Fulton read a paper on "Federal and State in the Higher Education." Hon. W. T. Harris read the last paper of the morning on "Recent Growth of Public High Schools in the United States as Affecting the Attendance of Colleges." The papers were discussed by William H. Smiley of Denver, Colo., and James Russell Parsons, Jr., of Albany, N. Y.

The most notable of the departmental meetings this afternoon was that of the department of higher education in the High school, before which papers were read by President Faunce of Brown University and W. E. Chancellor of Bloomington, Ill. President Faunce, in his address on the moral element in education, advocated properly conducted athletic contests in colleges and schools.

The national council of education, with a very timely attendance, adopted a resolution endorsing the centralization of

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Commissioner Yerkes Called Upon to Decide Point Under New Law.

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The correspondent wishes to be informed whether the commissioner places upon paragraph 7 to schedule A as amended in this respect.

In his reply Commissioner Yerkes says his office has "ruled that bonds of administrators and executors, which were formerly held to be exempt as bonds used in legal proceedings, require to be stamped on and after July 1, 1901, in consequence of the omission of the exemption heretofore accorded to such bonds.

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